

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER
LISTED

JAN 07 2010

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Guldner House
Other name/site number 173-5880-6483

2. Location

Street & number 1919 West Douglas ☐ not for publication
City or town Wichita ☐ vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Sedgwick Code 173 Zip code 67213

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Patrick Zollner

11-24-09

Patrick Zollner, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Kansas State Historical Society

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
Comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National
Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other, (explain:)

Guldner House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from Instructions)

Domestic: Single Family Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from Instructions)

Domestic: Single Family Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from Instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne-Free Classic

Materials
(Enter categories from Instructions)

Foundation: Stone: Cast stone block
Walls: Wood: wood lap

Roof: Asphalt: composition asphalt shingle

Other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Guldner House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1910

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/BUILDER

George William Ashby (1860-1933), architect

Benjamin Guldner, builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office

Guldner House
Name of Property

Sedgwick County, Kansas
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.23 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	6	4	4	2	1	5	4	1	7	1	7	5	0
Zone			Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
Zone			Easting						Northing						
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Kathy L. Morgan, Senior Planner

Organization City of Wichita Historic Preservation Office

Date August 5, 2009

Street & number 455 N Main, 10th Floor

Telephone 316.268.4392

City or town Wichita

State KS

Zip code 67202-1688

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

Name Joel and Mary McFadden

Street & number 1919 West Douglas

Telephone 316.264.8033

City or town Wichita

State Kansas

Zip code 67213

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

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Section Number 7 Page 1

Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Guldner House, built in 1910, is a Queen Anne-Free Classic plan book residence located at 1919 West Douglas in Wichita, Kansas at the southeast corner of W. Douglas and S. Charles. It is 42 feet deep and 31 -1/2 feet wide. The main façade faces north. It is clad in 3-inch wood lap siding with a composition asphalt roof and a cast stone foundation. An original one-and-one-half story carriage house with haymow is situated at the southwest corner of the lot along the alley.¹ It has cast stone siding and composition asphalt roof. The floor and foundation of the carriage house are poured concrete.

Exterior of House

The main features of the house are the wrap-around porch with Ionic fluted wood square pillars, bow windows in the first and second floors of the north and west elevations, half-circle windows in the four gables, metal ridge cresting and beveled glass-panel front door with the multi-pane sidelights. A pedimented gable in the porch roof accentuates the front door of the house. The tympanum is articulated with dentil molding and wooden scroll design. The wrap around porch has tongue-and-groove wood flooring with bead board ceilings. A wide cornice board defines the terminus of the exterior walls on all elevations. Corner boards are applied at every corner of the house and a cast stone belt course separates the body of the house from the foundation. The hipped gabled roof has wide flared eaves with modillions.

The original windows are predominantly one-over-one wood sash. Variations occur within the bow windows and the windows lighting the stair landings. First floor windows have drip molding and the lintel of the second floor windows is the cornice board. The bow windows are articulated with three windows. The center window is wider with a transom light over a large single pane. The windows that flank the center are one-over-one sash standard to the house.

The front door configuration on Radford Design #7082, published in *Radford's Artistic Homes* (1908:254) was changed by Mr. Guldner to replace a window and single glass-panel door with a full beveled glass-panel door with multi-pane side lights making the interior hall entry three feet wider.² The footprint of this bay on the house was extended three feet and the roof design changed slightly to allow for the added three feet. The single-pane window was relocated to east side of the house.³ The first floor of the south (rear) side has been altered from the original blue print. The back porch was enclosed and turned into an office. The siding matches the original. The kitchen was remodeled and two one-over-one sash windows were replaced with a much smaller fixed window during the ownership of the Warner family (1980-1983).⁴

¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. 1914. Volume 2, Sheet 228.

² Caldwell & Hoffman Lumber Dealers, correspondence to Western Planing Mill, June 14, 1910.

³ Radford Design #7082, Sheet 1 and 3. The original blue prints have pencil corrections indicating the changes mentioned.

⁴ Radford Design #7082, Sheet 4.

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Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

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Interior of House

The interior oak wood trim and flooring is original to the first floor of the house. The main stairway is an open newel wood panel closed string configuration with turned balusters. A small closet is situated beneath the run to the second floor. A colonnade with Ionic capitals separates the parlor from the entry hall. Double wood panel pocket doors separate the sitting room from the parlor on the north side and the dining room on the east side. The sitting room fireplace has an oak mantle and beveled mirror overmantel with Doric columns and a cast iron gas insert. The tile fireplace surround is a mottled green glazing. It is also possible that since the wood for the house was milled by a Wichita company, the tiles could also have been produced by Southwestern Mantle and Tile Company in Wichita. The china cabinet in the dining room shown in the floor plan was changed to a linen closet for the bathroom. The butler's door between the dining room and kitchen has been removed and is stored in the basement. A wood-panel hinged door may be closed to separate the dining room from the entry hall. The ceiling height on the first floor is 10 feet, not the 9 feet specified in the blue print.

The second floor has original pine flooring and trim with egg-and-dart lintels over the doors and windows. The configuration of the second floor, which contains four bedrooms and a full bath, is unchanged from the original floor plan. The secondary stairs are across from the bathroom and lead back downstairs next to the kitchen and on down to the basement. The ceiling height on the second floor is 9 feet, not the 8'-6" specified in the blue print.

The configuration of the basement relocated the cistern from beneath the kitchen to a location under the back porch (now office). The basement is open with two support piers as indicated in the blue print.⁵

Carriage House (1910, contributing)

This contributing cement and cast stone structure is one-and-one-half stories with a chicken coop on the east end of the building. The half-story is the original haymow with the original door openings. Some of the original window openings on the first floor have been in-filled with concrete block. The original carriage door has been replaced with a modern metal panel overhead garage door. The building is located behind the house three feet off the east-west alley. The driveway is accessed from South Charles Street.

⁵ Radford Design #7082, Sheet 5.

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Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Guldner House is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** as described in the "Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870 – 1957" Multiple Property Documentation Form. Its design illustrates the rectilinear versions of the Queen Anne-Free Classic style that were most popular in the early 20th century plan books. The two-and-a-half-story, wood-frame structure is design #7082, published in *Radford's Artistic Homes*, and was built in 1910 by Benjamin Guldner. The original plans list George W. Ashby as the architect. The materials for the house were purchased through the Caldwell & Hoffman Lumber Dealers business and milled at the Western Planing Mill, both of Wichita. The Guldner House represents the trends in residential construction for its specific time period as well as the socio-economic status of its owner and builder, Benjamin Guldner. This Queen Anne-Free Classic house is a rectilinear interpretation of the Queen Anne Style popular in the United States until the turn of the 20th Century. Radford Architectural Company was significant in the transitioning of American houses from Victorian era to the popular Prairie School, Craftsman, Arts and Crafts and Mission homes of the first and second decades of the 20th Century. It is an example of the *Single-Family Residence* property type outlined in the MPDF.

The Queen Anne style was introduced in the United States of America at the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. This introduction was the beginning of the popularity of the American Queen Anne Style from the mid-1870s until the turn of the 20th Century and was promoted through such publications as *The American Architect and Building News*.⁶ Scottish-born architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and his followers are attributed with this style. The Queen Anne style in England is an eclectic style influenced by Gothic and Renaissance architecture. Some examples in America incorporated Colonial Revival elements.⁷ The Free Classic subtype substituted classical details for the more delicate spindlework detailing, turned posts, and railings. Deep eaves, dentils and classical detailed tympanums are common.⁸

The Queen Anne style was popular in plan books from the late 1890s through the second decade of the 20th century and in periodicals such as *American Carpenters and Builder Journal*, published by Radford Architectural Company.⁹ Benjamin Guldner ordered Design #7082 from the Radford Architectural Company through Caldwell and Hoffman Lumber Dealers and ordered the lumber from the Western

⁶ Baker, John Milnes. *American House Styles: A Concise Guide*. Norton & Company: New York, pg. 71, 88.

⁷ Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. Norton & Company: New York, pg. 266, 267.

⁸ McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf: New York, pg. 264.

⁹ Floyd Mansgerber. *A Tale of a Great Chicago Rivalry: The Radford Architectural Company Versus Fred Hodgson and the Frederick J. Drake Company*. UP 2000, pg. 7.

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Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

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Planing Mill in Wichita in the spring of 1910.¹⁰ The Radford Architectural Company was a major provider of house plan catalogs and books from its beginning in Chicago in 1902 through 1926.¹¹

The Guldner House was occupied by the family until daughter Maggie died in November 1980. The house was willed to Friends University and they in turn sold it to Bill Warner that same year. Warner sold it to Curtis and Janis La Porte in 1983 and they owned the house until 1996. The La Porte family sold it to the current owners Joel and Mary McFadden.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Radford Architectural Company (1902 - ca.1926) was started in Chicago in 1902 by William A. Radford. During its fledgling year, William Radford had a working relationship with Fred T. Hodgson and the Frederick J. Drake and Company publishing firm.¹² By year's end in 1903 Radford Architectural Company had published five technical books: *Modern Carpentry* (Hodgson 1902); *The Radford Ideal Homes: 100 House Plans* (Radford 1902); *Common-Sense Stair Building and Handrailing* (Hodgson 1903); *The Radford American Homes* (Radford 1903); and the two-volume set *Practical Uses of the Steel Square* (Hodgson 1903). Radford Architectural Company marketed this five-volume set as the *Radford Library*. The Frederick J. Drake Company printed the volumes bound in green leather and trimmed in bright red. These volumes are the only known collaboration of the Radford, Hodgson and the Frederick J. Drake Company.¹³ After this dissolution, Radford Architectural Company started its own publishing company.

G. W. Ashby (1860-1933), W. H. Schroeder (dates unknown), Alfred Sidney Johnson (1860-), Bernard L. Johnson (dates unknown) Chares Godfrey Peker (1878-), Loring H. Provine (dates unknown) and Ervin Kenison (dates unknown), architects and draftsmen, were a few of the professional staff responsible for over 1000 plans and specifications of residential, commercial and agricultural buildings and assisted in publishing more than 40 technical books and three monthly trade journals that were published by Radford Architectural Company and Radford Publications, Inc.¹⁴ Radford Architectural Company published two multivolume compendia between 1903 and 1908: *Radford's Cyclopedia of Construction* (12 volumes) and *Radford's Cyclopedia of Cement Construction* (five volumes); and the *American Carpenter and Builder* journal.¹⁵ It was common to republish blue prints with new design numbers and change a few

¹⁰ Radford Architectural Blue Print and Building Specifications. Design # 7082 for Guldner House.

¹¹ Reiff, Daniel D. *Houses from Books: Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1783-1950, A History and Guide*. Pg.157.

¹² Floyd Mansgerber. *A Tale of a Great Chicago Rivalry: The Radford Architectural Company Versus Fred Hodgson and the Frederick J. Drake Company*. UP 2000, pg. 7.

¹³ Ibid. pg 1.

¹⁴ Names documented in Library of Congress publication information.

¹⁵ Floyd Mansgerber. *A Tale of a Great Chicago Rivalry: The Radford Architectural Company Versus Fred Hodgson and the Frederick J. Drake Company*. UP 2000, pg. 7.

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Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

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details. The Guldner House, design number 7082 published in *Radford's Artistic Bungalows* (1908:254) bears a striking resemblance to Radford design number 517 published in *The Radford American Homes 100 House Plans*.¹⁶

A correlation can be drawn from the numerous publications of the Radford Architectural Company and the popularity of the Prairie School between 1908-1914 predominantly throughout the Midwest, but also other parts of the United States. Although the preparation and sale of standardized blue prints and specifications was the mainstay of the Radford Architectural Company, equally important was the publication of technical books. After the compendia were published, the company dedicated the years between 1908 and 1921 to specific topics for the building trades and smaller architectural firms. These books included *Artistic Bungalows* (1908), *Practical Plans for Barns* (1908), *Portfolio of Plans* (1909), *Framing* (1909), *Cement Houses* (1909), *Stores and Flat Buildings* (1909), *Garages and How to Build Them* (1910), *Cement and How to Use It* (1910), *Details of Building Construction* (1911), *Old House Measured and Scaled Detail Drawings for Builders and Carpenters* (1911), *Mechanical Drawing* (1912), *Architectural Drawing* (1912), *Radford's Brick Houses and How to Build Them* (1912), *Estimating and Contracting* (1913), *Our Farm and Building Book* (1914), and *Architectural Details for Every Type of Building* (1921).¹⁷

In the preface of *Details of Building Construction* published in 1911, William Radford credited that the publication was in response to a letter received of a small town carpenter imploring Radford Architectural Company to provide printed materials on the most up to date interior finishes and architectural designs. Radford's books were intended to be marketed through the local lumber yards and to assist small town carpenters who had to be architect, contractor, foreman and carpenter on every job of new house construction.¹⁸ Radford was located in a Mecca of Prairie, Arts and Crafts, Mission and Craftsmen architects practicing in Chicago at the time and used their designs in his publications.

Radford Architectural Company was integral to the building trade and journeyman architect literature of the period. In addition to the technical books, William Radford also published magazines through Radford Publications, Inc. He was founder and editor of *American Builder Magazine* (1905-1929), editor-in-chief of *Beautiful Homes* magazine and *Farm Mechanics* magazine.¹⁹ William's sons, Roland D. Radford and William A. Radford, Jr. would become the publishers and editors of these periodicals. It would not be until 1932, when Charles George Ramsey (1884-1963) and Harold Reeve Sleeper (dates unknown) published *Architectural Graphics Standards for Architects, Engineers, Decorators, Builders and Draftsmen* that the practice of architecture and construction would be so significantly impacted.

¹⁶ Radford Architectural Company. *The Radford American Homes: 100 House Plans*. 1903. Pg. 156-157.

¹⁷ A copy of Library of Congress publications of Radford Architectural Company is included in the appendix – all 40 publications.

¹⁸ *Old House Measured and Scaled Detail Drawings for Builders and Carpenters* published in 1911, reprint by Dover Publications, Introduction by John J. Mojonnier, Jr., Chairman, Oak Park Landmarks Commission, Oak Park, Illinois.

¹⁹ Albert Nelson Marquis. *Who's Who in Chicago and Vicinity: The Book of Chicagoans*. 1931, pg 795-796.

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Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

Architectural Graphics Standards remains a mainstay of the architectural firms and is now in its 11th edition and is available on CD ROM.²⁰

William Addison Radford (1865-1943) was one of nine children born to William and Elizabeth (Robinson) Radford in Oshkosh, Winnebago County, Wisconsin on September 14, 1865. He was educated in the Oshkosh public school system and went into the family owned Radford Bros. & Company, a lumber business that specialized in millwork. By 1890, the Radford Sash & Door Company was established and he was the Secretary and Treasurer of the company.²¹ He along with his oldest brother, Charles W. Radford, came to Wichita in the fall of 1886 to open the Wichita Sash and Door Company.²² During his sojourn in Wichita, William met Helen Mary Manual. She traveled to Oshkosh in the summer of 1889 to meet his family and friends. Marriage announcements were received in Oshkosh for the upcoming wedding of William A. Radford and Helen Mary Manuel (1868-1952) of Wichita, Kansas in that city on February 20, 1890 for the upcoming nuptials on June 17, 1890.²³ According to the 1889 Wichita city directory and documentation about Huttig Brothers Sash and Door Company, the Wichita Sash and Door was purchased by Huttig in the fall of 1889.²⁴

In 1892, Radford moved to Riverside, Illinois, a park-like suburb of Chicago planned by Calvert Vaux (1824-1895) and Frederick Law Olmstead (1870-1957) and established a branch office of Radford Brothers Sash & Door. He founded the Radford Architectural Company in 1902 establishing himself as president and treasurer. The Radford Sash and Door Company disappeared from the Chicago city directories in 1913 and a new entry, Radford Publications, appeared.

William Radford retired from Radford Architectural Company in 1926, but remained involved with his magazine publications. His and Helen's two sons Roland D. Radford and William A. Radford, Jr. continued the Radford Publication business. He and Helen moved to his ranch "Seven Springs Ranch" in Caputino, Santa Clara County, California sometime after 1931. Voter registration records for San Jose, Santa Clara County document them living in the Alameda Hotel in 1938 and 1940.²⁵ William Radford died on May 20, 1943 and Helen Radford died on April 26, 1952, both in San Jose, Santa Clara County, California.

George William (G.W.) Ashby (1860-1933), notable Riverside architect, was born in LaFayette, Indiana on October 28, 1860. He received his degree in architecture from Purdue University. He moved to Chicago in 1880 where he apprenticed with William LeBaron Jenney (1832-1907). In 1887 he moved to

²⁰ Google Books search for *Architectural Graphics Standards*.

²¹ Albert Marquis, ed. *The Book of Chicagoan: A Biographical Dictionary of Leading Living Men of the City of Chicago*. P 555.

²² *Wichita Beacon*. October 12, 1886, pg 4.

²³ *Daily Northwestern*. Oshkosh, WI. February 20, 1890

²⁴ Western Sash and Door Company in Kansas City, Missouri purchased the Wichita Sash and Door Company in the fall of 1889. Frederick Huttig, Jr. came to Wichita to assume management of the Huttig Brothers Sash and Door Company.

²⁵ California Voter Registration Records accessed August 13, 2009.

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Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

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Riverside and then on to Berwyn in 1893, but kept his architecture office in Riverside. In 1903 he became part of the Radford Architectural Company and co-authored many of the early publications as well as designing house plans and building specifications the company sold. Radford's *Artistic Homes* (1908) lists G.W. Ashby as the vice-president of Radford Architectural Company.

It is unknown how long G.W. Ashby remained with Radford Architectural Company. Ashby maintained separate offices in the same buildings as the Radford Architectural Company – the Green Block in Riverside and later in the Medinah Building in Chicago.²⁶ He published his own book, *Ashby's Design of Schools and Libraries* in 1909.

He formed an architecture firm with his son, William B. Ashby and another architect whose last name was Schultze in Berwyn. They specialized in the design of residences, schools, municipal and commercial buildings. With only one exception, every grade school in Berwyn, Cicero, Stickney and Lyons was designed by G.W. Ashby.²⁷ He practiced architecture until his death in 1993.

The blue prints for the Guldner House are embossed with G. W. Ashby Chicago, Illinois architect license seal.

Benjamin Guldner (1859-1934)

Mr. Guldner was born in Davenport, Iowa, March 22, 1859, and came to Rice County, Kansas with his father, John Guldner in 1877. After coming to Rice County he worked with his father in farming and in the operation of their grist mill.²⁸

On May 6, 1880, Benjamin Guldner was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Evans, who was born, reared and educated in Clark County, Illinois. The 1880 US Census documents the couple living in Green Garden, Ellsworth County, Kansas.²⁹ The Guldners had three children - Lillie O, Maggie E and Roscoe L. Census data documents the family living in Eureka, Rice County in the Kansas State Census in 1885, 1895, 1905 and in the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Census.

Mr. Guldner retired from farming and built the house in Wichita at 1919 W. Douglas in 1910. He ordered the Radford House Design No. 7082 through Caldwell & Hoffman Lumber Dealers. An original letter dated June 24, 1910 was hand delivered from Caldwell & Hoffman instructs to the Western Planing Mill (owned by United Sash and Door Company) of Wichita to note the changes made to the blue print before milling the lumber for the house. Benjamin Guldner moved Henrietta and daughter Maggie to the new

²⁶ Floyd Mansgerber. *A Tale of a Great Chicago Rivalry: The Radford Architectural Company Versus Fred Hodgson and the Frederick J. Drake Company*. UP 2000, pg. 11.

²⁷ Clarence DeMattei. Ed Stotlar National Register Nomination, Section 8 Page 14. Marion, Illinois, 2002.

²⁸ skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/rice/bioguldnerben.htm *A Biographical History of Central Kansas*, Vol. II, p. 1155.

²⁹ Ancestry.com search for Benjamin Guldner (1859-1934).

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Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

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home in Wichita at year's end.³⁰ Maggie Guldner was listed as a stenographer for O. S. Shirk and no occupations were listed for Benjamin or Henrietta Guldner in the 1911 Wichita City Directory.

Caldwell & Hoffman Lumber Dealers was established in Wichita in 1903 at the corner of Osage and West Douglas by Frank S. Caldwell and partner Christopher Hoffman of Trenton, Missouri. In 1914, the business became F.S. Caldwell Lumber and remained in the 700 block of West Douglas. Frank Caldwell died in 1925 and it is presumed that his wife Effie sold the business as it is not listed in the 1926 Wichita City Directory.

SUMMARY

The Queen Anne-Free Classic-style Guldner House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture**. The meets the criteria outlined in the Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957 Multiple Property Documentation Form established for the *Single-Family Residence* property type. This property is the only documented Radford catalog house in Kansas at this time and only one of a few dozen that are documented throughout the United States.³¹ The contribution that William A. Radford made to the education and standardization of building design and construction practices in the United States from 1902 through 1931 through Radford Architectural Company and Radford Publications, Inc. is unparalleled by any other publishing company or plan book catalogs.

³⁰ *Wichita City Directory*. 1911. Pg 315.

³¹ Documented from Daniel Reiff, *Houses from Books* and National Park Service, National Register nominations on-line search.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Guldner House is located on the southeast corner of West Douglas Avenue and South Charles Street. It occupies almost one-quarter acre of land on Lots 10-11-12 of Block 11 in Martinson's 7th Addition platted in 1887. The house is oriented to West Douglas and the lots are 25 feet by 140 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The existing house and carriage house occupy the lots shown in the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps on Sheet 228 Volume 2.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Property Name: Guldner House
Location: 1919 W Douglas
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date: July 8, 2009

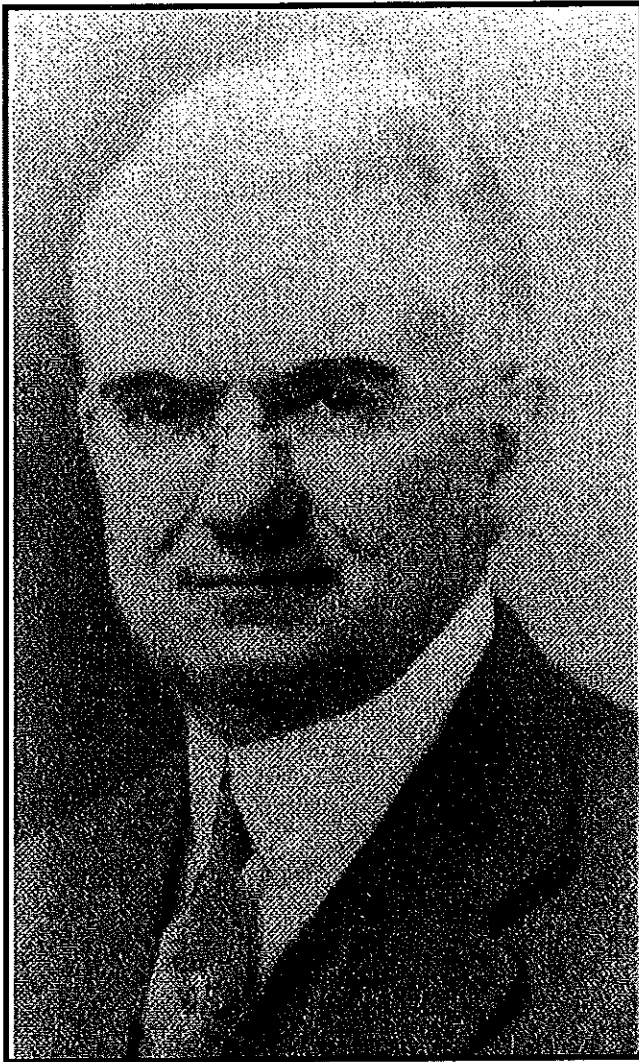
Photo 1: North (front) elevation, facing S
Photo 2: North (front) elevation, steps and porch detail, facing SE
Photo 3: North (front) elevation, porch gable detail and second story bay window, facing S
Photo 4: West (side) elevation showing porch and full-height bay window, facing E
Photo 5: South (rear) elevation, facing N
Photo 6: South (rear) and east (side) elevations, facing NW
Photo 7: First floor bay window and porch ceiling, facing W
Photo 8: Foundation detail on east (side) elevation, facing W
Photo 9: North (side) elevation of carriage house, facing S
Photo 10: East (rear) and north (side) elevation of carriage house, facing SW
Photo 11: Interior, front entrance and main staircase, facing E
Photo 12: Interior, looking into front parlor showing wood Corinthian columns, facing W
Photo 13: Interior, close-up of wood Corinthian columns
Photo 14: Interior, fireplace and surround, first floor
Photo 15: Interior, second floor hallway accessing bedrooms

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Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
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William Addison Radford (1865-1943)
Date of photograph unknown
Dover Reprint of *Old House Measured and Scaled
Detailed Drawings for Builders and Carpenters.*

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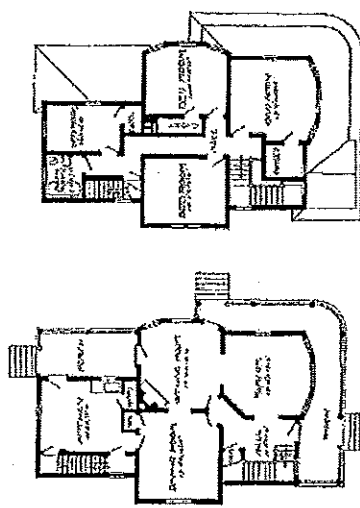
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Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957

Our working plans assure you

Floor Plans of Design No. 517



First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan

Size: Width, 24 feet 6 inches; length, 44 feet exclusive of porch

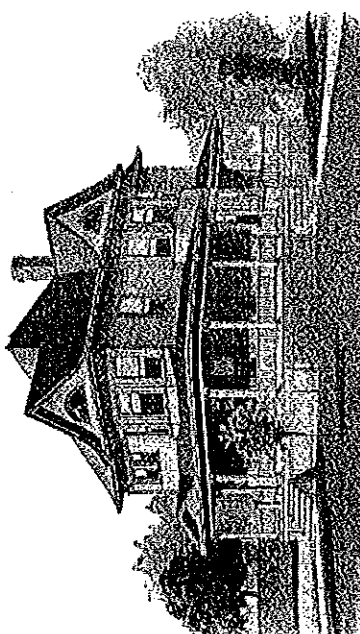
See opposite page for descriptive of this house

Blue prints consist of cellar and foundation plan; first, second and third floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of about twenty pages of typewritten matter.

156

in getting bids on your house

Price of Plans and Specifications
\$5.00



House Design No. 517

See opposite page for floor plans of this house

Full and complete working plans and specifications of this house will be furnished for \$5.00. Cost of this house is from about \$2,250.00 to about \$2,500.00, according to the locality in which it is built.

This perspective view has been accurately drawn to show the house exactly as it will appear when built. No alterations have been taken to have it appear otherwise. This is an exact reproduction of this house.

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House Design No. 517
The Radford American Homes
100 House Plans (1903)

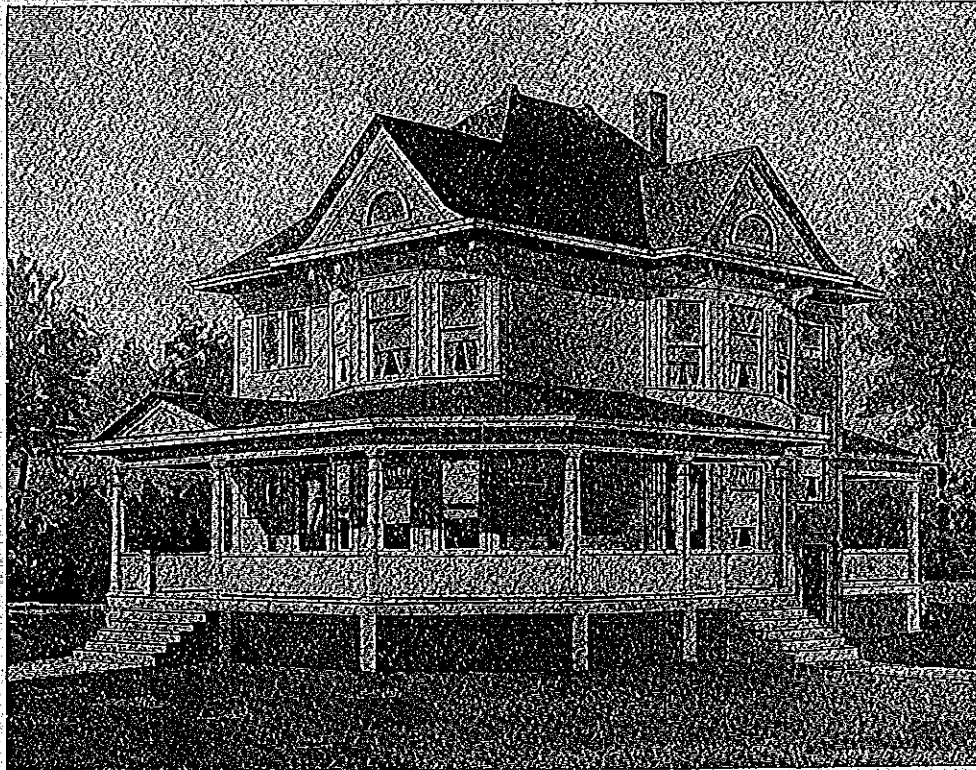
Pg. 156-157

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*Radford's Artistic
Homes (1908)
Pg. 254*

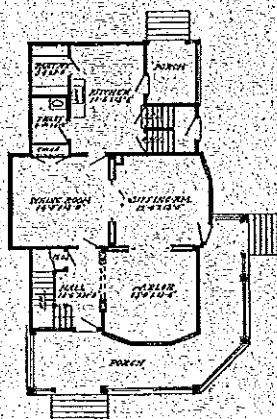
Design No. 7082

Size: Width, 29 feet 6 inches; Length, 44 feet, exclusive of porches

PRICE
of Blue Prints, together with a complete set of typewritten specifications:

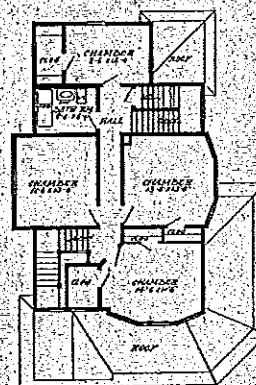
**ONLY
FIFTEEN
DOLLARS**

We mail Plans and Specifications the same day order is received.



First Floor Plan

Blue prints consist of basement plan; roof plan; first and second floor plans; front, rear, two side elevations; wall sections and all necessary interior details. Specifications consist of about twenty pages of typewritten matter.



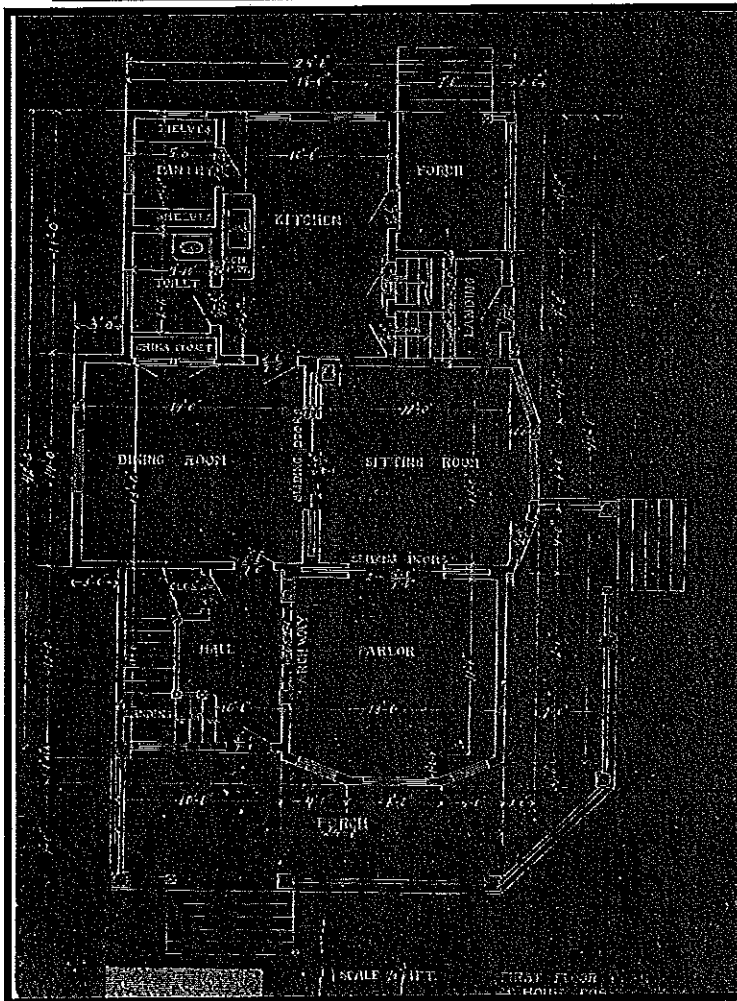
Second Floor Plan

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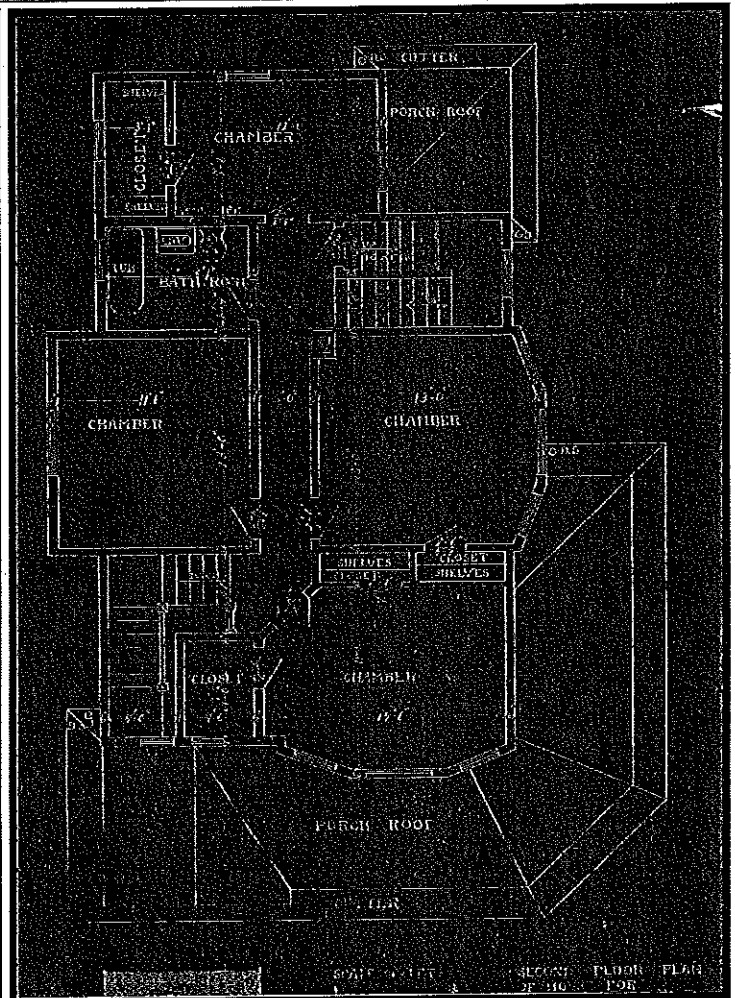
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Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
Residential Resources of Wichita, 1870-1957



First Floor



Second Floor

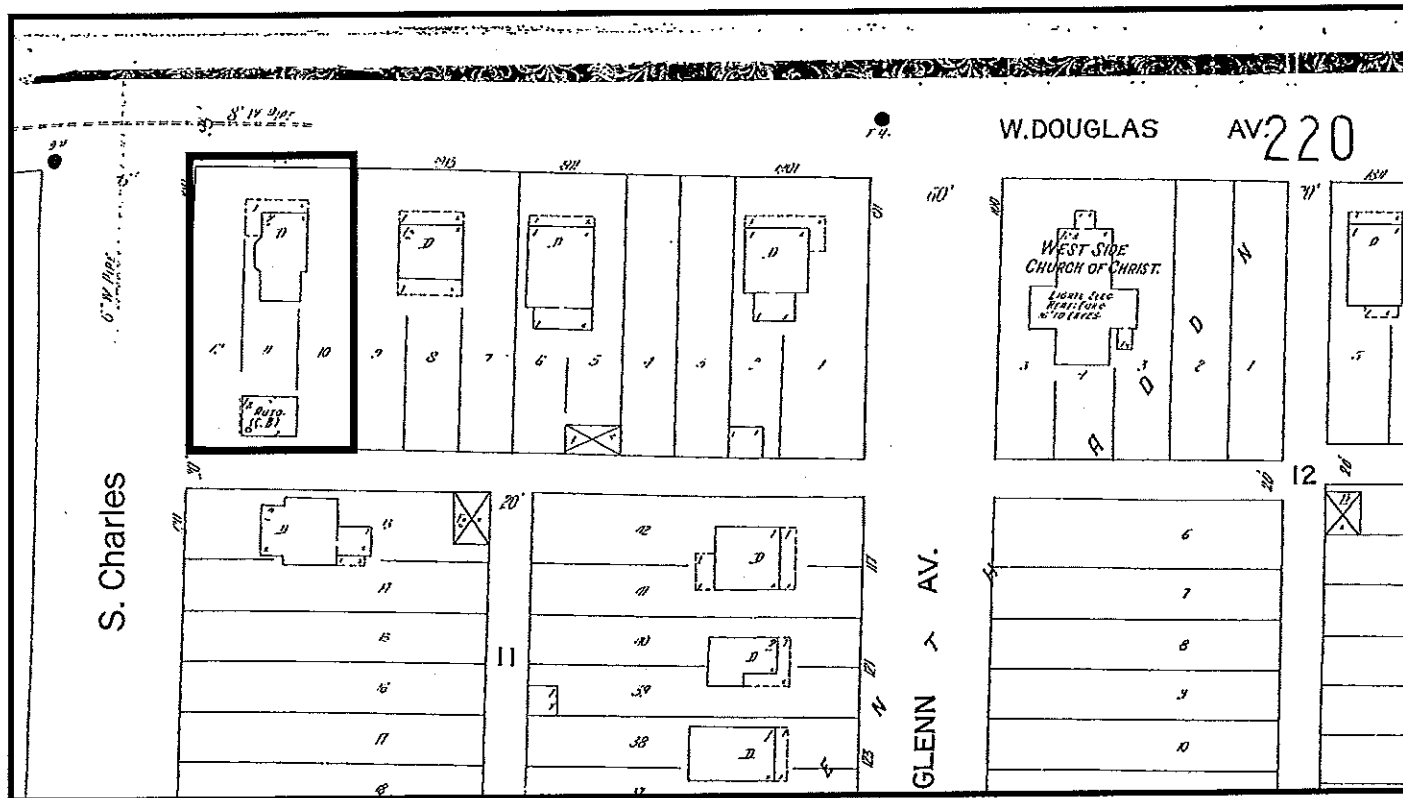
Radford Design #7082, sheets 6 and 7.

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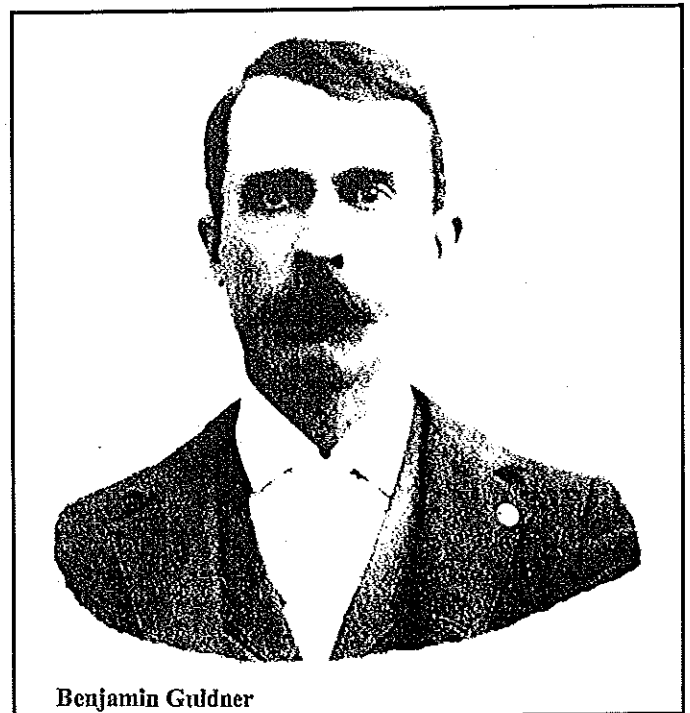
1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sheet 228, Vol. 2

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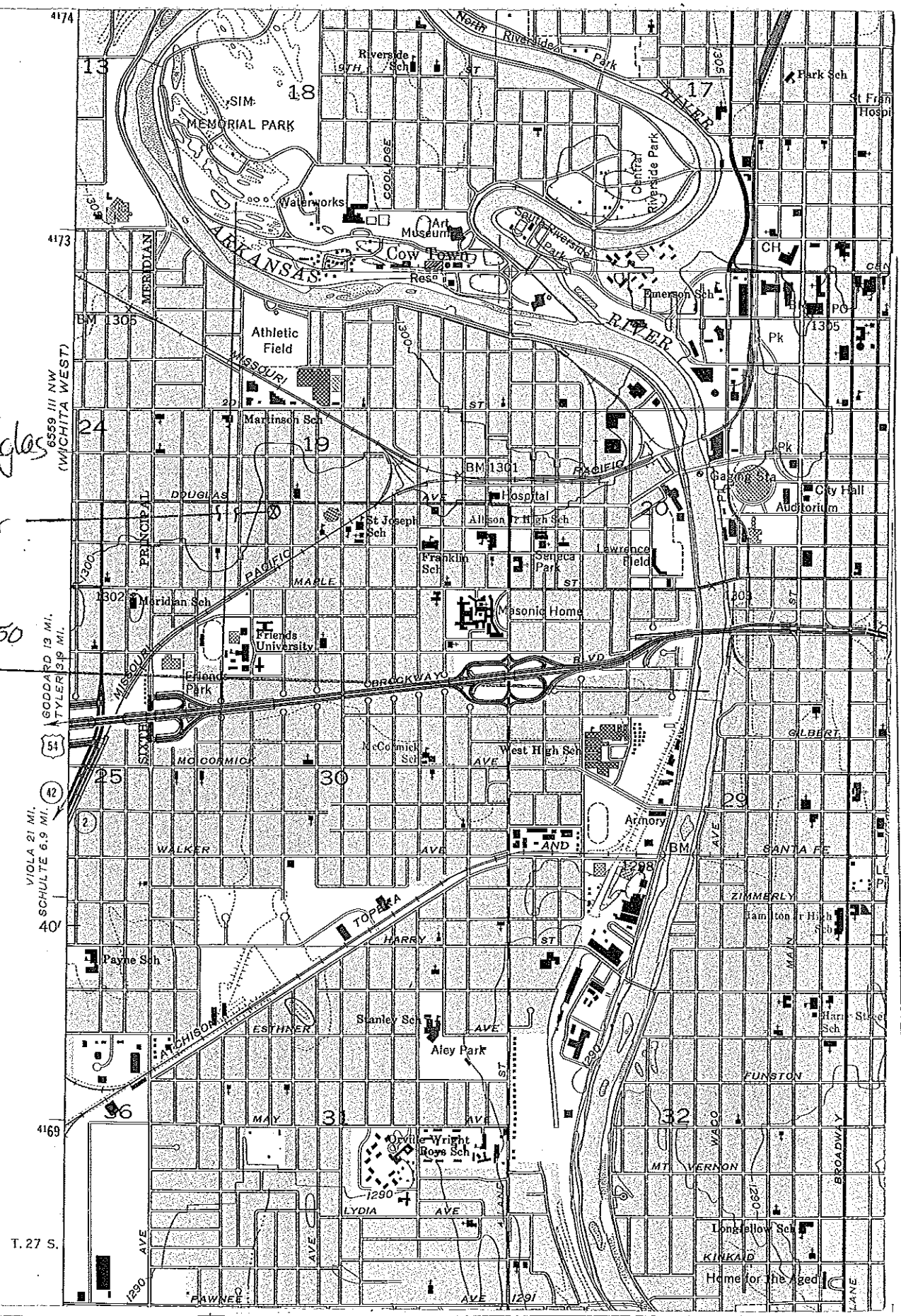
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Guldner House
Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas
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1919 W. Douglas
 Gouldner
 House
 E = 644215
 N = 4171750
 Zone 14



T. 27 S.